CONFIDENTIAL.

WHO'S WHO

OF THE

GILGIT AGENCY.

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The Gilgit Agency is bounded on the north by the Hindu Kush, separating Ishkoman and Yasin from Wakhan. On the north-east, in continuation of the Hindu Kush, is the Mustagh mountain, which divides Hunza and Nagar from Sinkiang. On the east, lies the Skardu district of Kashmir which now forms part of Azad Kashmir territory. On the west is the Shandur range which separates the Gilgit Agency from Chitral. The southern boundaries are the Burzil Pass and the Babusar Pass.

Gilgit town is situated in the centre of the mountainous regions of the Himalayas. Just below Gilgit the Hunza river flows from the north into the Gilgit river and in its valley are the two States of Hunza and Nagar under their Mirs. Up the Gilgit valley, about 20 miles from the town begins the fief of Punial situated on both sides of the river. Immediately beyond is the governorship of Kuh-i-Ghizar with headquarters at Gupis. To the east of this is Yasin. Beyond this again is the governorship of Ishkoman. The Political Agent at Gilgit has control of the three governors of Gupis, Yasin and Ishkoman who are appointed and removed at will and also of the three hereditary chiefs of Hunza, Nagar and Punial. The areas ruled by the four governors are known as the political districts.

Very little is known of the origin of the people but the fact that the ruling family of Gilgit was called "RA", shows that they are Aryan descent and came to this part of the world from Central Asia and embraced Islam in course of time. The last non-Muslim ruler, Sri Badat, was succeeded

by Azur Jamshed who is believed to have introduced Shiaism into this part of the country. The entire population is Muslim. Hunza, Punial and most of Yasin are Ismailis, followers of His Highness the Agha Khan. Nagar is wholly Shia of which sect there are some families in Hunza and Gilgit also. Ishkoman, Kuh-i-Ghizar and Yasin are predominently Ismaili with a small fraction of Sunnis whilst Gilgit is mixed Shia and Sunni. Chilas is wholly Sunni, who also occupy the adjoining independent valleys of Dare and Tangir.

WHO'S WHO IN GILGIT AGENCY.

1. AGHA HADI, A Saiyid, resident of village Gol, Baltistan. Is a religious leader of the Shia community. A good speaker. Unreliable.

2. AHSAN ALI KHAN, Captain, of Nagar. Younger brother of Wazir Wilayat Ali. Was a Major in the Kashmir State forces. He was on leave in Gilgit when the Dogra regime was overthrown. He joined the Azad forces and acted as Officer Commanding the force deputed for the liberation of Baltistan. On account of his meritorious work there, he was taken in the Pakistan regular army and is at present a Captain (1950).

3. ALI DAD, Lumbardar. Is a popular lumbardar of Thor, Chilas. Very influential and well mannered. Helpful in the disposal of complicated criminal cases.

4. ALI SHER, Raja of Kharmang, Baltistan. Is very old, pious and peace loving. Spends most of his time in land improvements and performing his religious duties.

5. AYASH KHAN. Younger brother of Mir Muhammad Jamal Khan of Hunza. Served as a Junior Commissioned Officer in the Gilgit Scouts during the British regime. Is working as private secretary and estate manager to his brother. Acts as officiating Mir in the absence of his brother.

6. AZAM KHAN, ex-subedar, (Mehtar Jao) of Ishkoman. Brother of Sultan Murad Khan and at present employed as Raja orderly, Chilas. Previously served in the Gilgit Scouts as a subedar, but had his arm and leg fractured in a rough polo match at Chilas and was invalided out of service. In 1948, he was appointed as Raja orderly Chilas which post he still (1950) holds. Calls himself a typical 'Khoshwaqt'.

7. BIJIL, Lumbardar. A popular lumbardar of Gichi, Chilas, who had also worked as a levy leader upto 1919. Is rich and has large flocks of sheep and goats.

8. CHILIS KHAN, son of Raja Kamal Khan of Nomal. Is an old man ef little importance.

11. GHULAM DASTGIR, Mehtar Jao, son of the late Shah Abdur Rehman Khan, and perhaps the only man of importance behind the Khoshwaqt intrigues in the Politieai districts of Yasin and Gupis. During the last Yasin agitation he was warned to dissassociate himself from any undesirable movements which might disrupt the peace and unity of these distrists. His Highness the late Mehtar of Chitral was very much interested in Ghulam Dastgir and tried to get him appointed as Governor of Yasin, of which he stands little chance.

12. GHULAM MURTAZA, Lieut. Comes from a good (non Mir) family of Hunza State. He was previously a subedar in the Gilgit Scouts but now holds a Short Service Pakistan Army Commission and is serving in the Gilgit Northern Scouts.

13. HUSSAIN ALI KHAN, K. B. Raja, son of the late K. B. Raja Murad Khan, Governor of Gupis. Is married to the daughter of the late Raja Sifat Bahadur, C. I. E. of Punial. Was appointed Governor of Ishkoman in 1934 and transferred to Gupis in 1939. Is a pleasant person and a good sportsman. His services during the war of liberation of Kashmir were very valuable. He toured the entire front line areas of Baltistan, Kargil and Astore, exhorting the people to spare no pains in liberating the Kashmir from the yoke of the Dogra regime. He is generally known to be extravagent and is always embarrassed financially. The main cause of this is his hospitality to all passing through Gupis, which is between Gilgit and Chitral. He spent a lot on hospitality to the Chitral State Bodyguard coming from and going to Chitral during the operation days. There is some agitation against him chiefly emanting from the Chitral ruling family. Chitralis would like him replaced by a member of their family.

14. INAYATULLAH BEG WAZIR, son of the late Khan Bahadur Wazir Hamavun Beg of Hunza. Is wazir and the foster father of the present Mir of Hunza. Belongs to a respectable and influential wazir family of Hunza. A good counsellor of the present Mir. Commands respect and influence in Hunza.

15. JAFFAR KHAN, Raja, son of Raja Karim Khan, Jagirdar of Gilgit. Has ample landed property at Gilgit. Lacks personality and is liable to play in the hands of anybody. Rendered little service to Government during the operation days. Has no issue, and is on bad terms with his heir Gashpur Shah Rais Khan.

16. JAMALI SHAH PIR. A very influential Ismaili Pir of Chatorkhand, Ishkoman. Can talk fluent Persian but knows no Urdu. His relationship with the late Mir Ghazan Khan of Hunza were very strained but the statesmenship of the present Mir of Hunza has brought the Pir closer to him.

17. JAMSHED KHAN, 2nd./Lt. Is the real younger brother of the Mir of Hunza. Was a subedar in the Gilgit Scouts. During the operations he distinguished himself and was accordingly given a Short Service Pakistan Army Commission. He is doing well.

18. JAN ALAM, 2nd./Lt. He belongs to a Gashpur family of Nagar. Was previously a jemadar in the Gilgit Scouts. Granted a Short Service Pakistan Army Commission for outstanding service in the liberation operations. Is doing well.

19. KARIM BAKHSH, MAULVI. Belongs to Ghowari, Baltistan. Is a religious leader of the *alhadis* and is also respected by the *Sunni* Ulema. He is called '*Mufti-e-Azam*'. Educated at Fatehpur School, Delhi. Is a scholar and passes much of his time in imparting religious instruction.

20. KARIM KHAN. Youngest son of Mir Shah Sikandar Khan, C. I. E., of Nagar. Married the daughter of K. B. Raja Mir Baz Khan, ex-Governor of Yasin. Was enlisted in 1942 as a Sub-Inspector in the Kashmir State police. After the occupation of Kashmir by the Indian Army he escaped to Gilgit and on the recommendation of the late Brigadier Sher Khan he was appointed as Special Officer. He is a young man with pleasant manners but not very efficient in his work.

21. MAHBUB ALI KHAN, K. S. Is the second and perhaps the most beloved son of the late Sir Shah Sikandar Khan of Nagar, who tried his best to get him appointed as his successor, his eldest son, Muhammad Ali Khan, father of Mir Shaukat Ali Khan being dead then. Was at one time subedar major in the Gilgit Scouts. Owing to his persistent endeavours to get himself installed as Mir of Nagar in place of his nephew Mir Shaukat Ali Khan, it was considered desirable by the then Political Agent to appoint him as Governor of Yasin in 1941. Married the sister of Sultan Murad Khan, the Governor of Ishkoman. He is the chief scape-goat for 'Khoshwaqt' intrigues and, at times, it seems difficult for him to retain his governorship without the help of the Political authorities. He is selfish and always tries to exploit the good work done by his younger brothers in the overthrow of the Dogra regime in Gilgit.

22. MEHDI ALI KHAN, RAJA. Of Tolti, Baltistan. Is simple and gentle.

23. MIR BAZ KHAN, K. B. Raja of Punial, son of Raja Afiat Khan. Colonel R. N. Bacon, formerly Political Agent, Gilit, dismissed him from the Governorship of Yasin for malpractices and corruption. A miser and is not on good terms with Raja Muhammad Anwar Khan, Governor of Punial. He has practically no following and is not of any material significance.

24. MIR WALI KHAN, Major, son of Gashpur Muhammad Wali of Damas in the Political district of Punial. He is a Major in the Pakistan Army. Was originally commissioned in the Indian Army in 1939.

25. MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN, Raja of Rondo, Baltistan. Is young in age and also in spirits. He rendered loyal and meritorious services to the Azad Government in the beginning of the liberation movement.

26. MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN, Raja of Kiris, Baltistan. Of advanced age. Intelligent and peace loving. His only son, Nisar Ali Khan, has joined the army and is a J. C. O.

27. MUHAMMAD ALI SHAH, Raja of Skardu, Baltistan Is an old man and an intriguer, keen in drafting applications against Government officials. He believes that Baltistan is for the Baltis irrespective of merit. He is very often misled by mischievous people.

28. MUHAMMAD ALI SHAH, Raja of Shigar, Baltistan. He is a young energetic *mujahid* and has joined the Pakistan army, as a cadet. Under training at Kakul, Abbottabad (1950).

29. MUHHMMAD ANWAR KHAN, K. B. Is the hereditory Governor of Punial and son of the late Raja Muhammad Akbar Khan. He is generally liked by his subjects, who are mostly Ismailies, and is known to be a good ruler of a petty State. He rendered good services in the liberation of Kashmir. In addition to giving a large number of recruits he made his sons and other relatives undertake active service. Suffered heavy loss on account of the loss of his jagirs in Kashmir State. His very well constructed bungalow was badly damaged in the Indian Air raids on Gilgit. He is popular with the independent Darel tribesmen and is a source of great help to the administration in the annual disposal of disputes with Darel jirga. Married the daughter of the late Shah Sikandar Khan of Nagar. A shrewd man and has good influence among his people.

30. MUHAMMAD BABAR KHAN, Lt., son of the late Sir Shah Sikandar Khan, and uncle of the present Mir of Nagar. He was a subedar major in the Gilgit Scouts when Colonel R. N. Bacon, the last British Political Agent, Gilgit, made over charge of the Gilgit Agency to Kashmir State early in August 1947. This officer played a most important part with the aid of all the scouts under him, and the local public, headed by Gashpur, Shah Rais Khan, in overthrowing the Dogra regime in this Agency on the night between 31st October and 1st November 1947. On account of his outstanding work and loyalty to Pakistan he was granted a Short Service Pakistan Army Commission. Also rendered valuable services in the liberation of Baltistan.

31. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL KHAN. Is resident of Donyan of (Astore). Was a Sub-Inpector of Police in the Kashmir State. He joined the Azad Administration as a Naib Tehsildar and, in view of his very valuable services during the operations, he was promoted to Tehsildar in which capacity he is still working (1950). Commands good influence in Astore.

32. MUHAMMAD JAMAL KHAN, Mir, *Ghazi-e-Millat*, Mir of Hunza, son of the late Mir Ghazan Khan and grandson of Mir Sir Muhammad Nazim Khan, K. C. I. E., K. C. S. I. Succeeded to the Mirship on the death of his father on 8th May 1945. Married the daughter of the late Sir Shah Sikandar Khan of Nagar and has 2 sons and 4 daughters. He acceded to Pakistan on 1st November 1947 after the overthrow of the Dogra raj in Gilgit and since then has proved himself, both in the letter and spirit, a true Pakistani. Helped a lot during the Kashmir liberation campaign and in addition to giving a large number of recruits he sent his relatives to various fronts in Ladakh and Zojila in 1948. Is enlightened and a scholar of Persian literature. As an Ismaili leader, he commands much influence in the Gilgit Agency, Chitral State and also in the adjoining areas of Sarikol etc. where the Ismailies are in majority. Has been appointed (1950) as the representative of H. H. the Agha Khan in the whole of the western Pakistan.

33. MUHAMMAD KASIR, Maulvi. Is a resident of village Khaplu plain, Baltistan. He is a religious leader of the *Sunni* community of village Khaplu. Educated at Deoband Founded 'ANJUMAN-I-ISLAMIA KHAPLU.' He is a scholar. Could have proved very useful had he remained aloof from foolish activities which promoted some hatred between the *Shias* and *Sunnis*.

34. MUHAMMAD WAZIR KHAN, Mehtar Jao. Illegitimate son of the late Shah Abdur Rahman Khan, ex-Governor of Yasin. Was Sub-Inspector of Police, Jailor, Gilgit and Raja Orderly Chilas. Though good at investigation he had a reputation of being corrupt. Has no influence at all. He was one of the henchmen of Muzaffar-ul-Mulk, the late Mehtar of Chitral, and was one of the agitators in Yasin trying to compel the administration to instal 'Khoshwaqt' as Governor of Yasin.

35. MUZAFFAR-UD-DIN SHAH, subedar-major, son of the late Sir Shah Sikandar Khan and uncle of the present Mir of Nagar. Was previously working as Raja Orderly Chilas and during the operations was appointed subedar-major in the Gilgit Scouts. Rendered good services in the operations and is still (1950) doing well.

36. QUDRATULLAH BEG of Hunza. A nephew of Wazir Inayatullah Beg. An intelligent fellow. An organiser of the Central Jamat Khana, (Ismaili mosque) Gilgit and is the treasurer of the Ismailia Fund sanctioned by His Highness the Agha Khan for the religious and secular education of the Ismailies of this Agency.

37. SAID ALI. Lumbardar. Is the principal Shin lumbardar of Gor, Chilas. Popular among his people and capable of controlling them.

38. SAJID ALI KHAN, Raja, son of the late Raja Hussain Khan, Jagirdar of Astore. His mother is the sister of the present Mir of Nagar. Born 1938 and has been awarded a scholarship for studies. Has been sent to the Islamia Collegiate High School, Peshawar.

39. SALTANAT KHAN of Punial, brother of Major Mir Wali. Was previously an Inspector in the Kashmir State Police and is now posted as Inspector of Police at Skardu.

40. SHAH KHAN, Lieut. Uncle (step brother of his father) of the present Mir of Hunza. Was a Jemadar in the Gilgit Scouts and showed remarkable valour in operations against the Dogra Kashmir forces in the northern front and was therefore given a Short Service Pakistan Army Commission in 1948. He is active by habit, an excellent polo player and a reputed marksman.

41. SHAH RAIS KHAN, Gashpur, son of Raja Ali Dad of Gilgit, and heir to the present Raja Jaffar Khan of Gilgit. Wields considerable influence amongst general public of this sub-division. Married the daughter of the late Shah Sikandar Khan, Mir of Nagar. Has been of great help to the present administration in counteracting the mischievous influence of a few disruptionists in this Agency who made efforts to launch campaigns of non-payment of revenue and the stoppage of paid labour in Gilgit sub-division. During the brief period between the overthrow of the Dogra raj and the taking over of this Agency by the Pakistan Government, he acted as President of the Interim Azad Government. He is a sincere Pakistani and has helped the present administration during the acute shortage of food stuffs by collecting a considerable amount of grain from the public of the sub-divisions as a free conribution to Government.

42. SHAH ZAMAN, 2nd. Lieut. son of the Governor of Punial. Was a Jemadar in the Gilgit Scouts but in recognition of his services during the liberation operations has been granted a Short Service Pakistan Army Commission and is at present (1950) serving in the Northern Scouts, Gilgit.

43. SHAUKAT ALI KHAN, *Ghazi-e-Millat*, Mir of Nagar, son of Muhammad Ali Khan, and grandson of the late Sir Shah Sikandar Khan, C. I. E., Mir of Nagar. Succeeded to the Mirship on the death of his grand father in March 1940. Married the sister of Gushpur Sultan Asghar of Chhalt and has two sons. Acceeded to Pakistan on 1st. November 1947 after the overthrow of the Dogra raj in Gilgit and since then he has been rendering good service to Pakistan by providing recruits from his petty State for the liberation of Kashmir. He is a matriculate, and is liked by his subjects. His grand-father was not on good terms with him and after an unsuccessful attempt to deprive him of the Mirship, he gave most of the well developed and irrigated villages in Nagar to his sons, leaving only three villages with insufficient income to Shaukat Ali Khan to maintain his position and status. His relations with his uncles are therefore not cordial. These uncles of the Mir at present hold responsible posts either in the Scouts or in other civil departments and it remains to be seen how things will develop when they return to their jagir villages.

44. SHERULLAH BEG, Major of Hunza. Younger brother of Qudratullah Beg. He is a graduate of the Punjab University and was recruited in the then Indian Army as a 2nd Lieut. in 1941. Has now (1950) risen to the rank of major in the Pakistan Army.

45. SULTAN ASGHAR of Nagar. Eldest son of Raja Khisru Khan. His sister is married to the present Mir of Nagar. Chhalt is perhaps the biggest agricultural village in Nagar State and the late Mir had given most of the land in this village to him as jagir. Due to this, his relations with the present Mir are not cordial.

46. SULTAN GHAZI, Mehtar Jao of Gupis. Younger brother of the present Raja of Ishkoman, and married to the daughter of K. B. Raja Muhammad Anwar Khan, Governor of Punial. Has served as a jemadar in the Gilgit Scouts. Looks to be a good chap and is in many respects, better than his elder brother, Sultan Murad Khan, Governor of Ishkoman.

47. SULTAN HAMID KHAN, Gashpur, son of the late Raja Sifat Bahadur, C. I. E. of Punial. Is an Inspector of Police in Gilgit but his transfer to the North-West Frontier Province is under consideration. Received his Police training at Hangu.

48. SULTAN MURAD KHAN, K. S. Raja. The present Governor of Ishkoman. Belongs to the 'Khoshwaqt' family. Addicted to opium smoking. Does not take interest in the administration, yet there are few complaints by the public against him. The people are wholly Ismaili, law abiding and peaceful. Is a big deaf. Straightforward and a sincere Pakistani.

49. SULTAN WALI, Mehtar Jao. Married the sister of Raja Hussain Ali Khan of Gupis. Is not of much political importance. Lives a secluded life on his lands at Sumal, Gupis.

50. WILAYAT ALI KHAN, Wazir. He belongs to a prominent Wazir family of Nagar State. Was previously a Revenue Assistant and also at one time Wazir-i-Wazarat in Kashmir State. Was on leave when the Dogra regime was overthrown in the Gilgit Agency and on the liberation of Baltistan, where Wilayat Ali accompanied the Azad forces as special civil officer to keep them supplied with means of transport, rations etc., he was appointed as A. P. A. in Baltistan. Subsequently he was transferred as A. P. A. Astore. He is an experience man and his services in the Baltistan operations deserve special mention.

51. ZAFAR KHAN, Sub-Major, son of the late Sir Shah Sikandar Khan, and uncle of the present Mir of Nagar. He served as a subedar in the Gilgit Scouts and was later on made the Raja Orderly in Chilas during the British regime. In the recent operations, owing to emergency conditions, he was again taken as a subedar in the Gilgit Scouts. On the separation of Gilgit Agency Scouts and Northern Scouts, he was posted as subedar major in the Northern Scouts, where he is working satisfactorily. He is one of the best polo players and a good shot.

52. ZAMRUD KHAN, K. S. younger brother of K. B. Muhammad Anwar Khan, Governor of Punial. Is at present jailor, Gilgit. Not well educated. Was subedar major in the Gilgit Scouts. He is an outstanding polo player.

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